[No. 1796.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1781.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

...R enemy are thundering at ... your gates; it is time to a... from the fatal lethargy, ... which has so long benumbed ... your faculties, and lifted ... virtue in your breasts. It is high ... rouse from your dreams of ... and to play the man for the ... of your God. When you have ... the tender mercies of a Bri... ; when you have viewed your ... in flames, the works of your in... laid waste; your wives and daugh... trembling objects of British bru... ; it may then be too late to reform ... conduct. Their devastations may ... you with a mirrour, in which ... behold your past follies striking... ; but you may then only have ... of weeping over them. The ... that these evils might have ... averted by proper exertions, will be ... more poignant, when you find ... within your reach. Your ... is now alarming, but by no ... desperate. It is still in your power ... your character, and to save ... country from the calamities with ... is threatened by the progress of ... foe. Spirited and manly ex... may yet prevent you from reaping ... ruin of your folly and inactivity; ... blunders may yet be turned to your ... ; they will be a useful lesson ... your future conduct, if you have the ... to profit by them.

The ruinous state of your finances is ... source of most, if not all, your mis... Hence has flowed all the em... ments of government; the want of ... and futility in your currency has ... a languor over the whole body po... has delayed, or rendered useless, ... military operations; has impeded ... raising of troops, and, when raised, ... their march impracticable.

... was an era of this present war, ... the want of money would not have ... so sensibly felt; there was a time ... Americans blush for the rapidest ... from public virtue that ever dis... the annals of mankind!) there was ... when the patriotism of the com... was an ample fund for all the ex... of war. What a fad reverie ... our principles experienced! Con... is that flame which spread from ... to breast, and kindled Americans ... nation of patriots. Sullied is that ... which Europe applauded and ... ! The public good is no longer ... to us! Even those, who early in the ... worshipped with pure and fervent ... the sacred shrine of freedom; who ... to have sacrificed on her altars ... private view; even these no longer ... her temple, but bow before the ... idol self-interest hath set up. This ... has become the religion of the ... and if a reformation does not speed... place, our independence will fall ... to its blind, ungovernable zeal. ... must learn to regulate our private ... by the public good, or our ruin ... inevitable. Can we expect that ... and decisions of our public bo... will be productive of any good effects, ... the vices of the community impede ... operations? All laws must be a dead ..., unless inspirited by the co-operation ... united efforts of the people at large. ... then do we censure the legislature ... misfortunes, which originate in our ... or criminal attachment to in... interest? Why do we look up to ... to remedy evils, which it is in our power alone to remove? How unjust, how unreasonable, such conduct! What a spirit it is to unreasonably prevalent! This injustice appears in nothing more striking, than in adopting the imputations with the rapid depreciation of the new emissions. It is imputed to a breach of faith, made in the sessions of congress of the 18th of March, 1780, and is considered as coeval with the birth of the money. Like all human things, it was supposed to carry with it, from its birth, the seeds of its own dissolution. Neither my abilities nor inclination leads me to enter into speculative reasonings on this subject; if the measure was justifiable, it needs no defence; if wrong, it deserves none. Certain I am, that however blameable the legislature were in adopting the forty for one plan, they are not the only source whence the present currency's depreciation flows. They have done every thing in the power of human laws to support its credit; they have provided a fund sufficient for its redemption; they have blasted its fame by no dishonest tender laws; they have enriched it by an annual interest, which, though a work of supererogation, ought to enervate its sales. It was impossible for legislative wisdom to devise a stauncher prop for its support; but there was one thing, which must influence its credit, which knows not the restraint of law; the public opinion must be in its favour, or all the hedges set round it by the legislature must prove ineffectual to exclude the demon of depreciation. Unhappily for our cause, the vices of the community prevailed; dark doubts, fly insinuations, and open assertions, were aimed at its fame; the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic, vied with each other in destroying its character. In vain were legal mounds opposed to the efforts of the whole community; the torrent of depreciation rushed in, and left those, who had raised it, to view their own interest buried in one common ruin with that of the public. Because congress and the legislatures did not think it expedient to redeem the old continental money at its nominal value in gold and silver, and thus disappointed the golden prospects of speculation, the community entered into a league to damn all paper money. The consequences are, that the new emissions have depreciated more in two months, than the old continental did in as many years. Though it is evident to every person of the least observation, that this new emission is the only source from which supplies can be drawn to carry on the war, and that unless its credit is established none can be afforded, such is the obstinacy, such the folly of the people, that they can stand by and see their country verging to its ruin, and not make a single effort to save her. For shame, Marylanders! for shame! Recollect the high character which your troops have fought and bled to establish, and to which the wisdom and decisions of your councils have given an additional lustre, and determine to snatch them from disgrace.

Let your first object be to restore the credit of your money; it would be madness longer to doubt the efficacy of laws for this purpose; the value of your currency will rise and fall with your good and bad opinion, as the quicksilver in the barometer by the effects of heat and cold. This truth points out a remedy, plain and easy to be carried into execution. Associations can alone produce this desirable end. The farmer, the mariner, and the mechanic, must enter into solemn agreement, that the money shall pass in real value, and determine to hold no intercourse with those who will not affix their ends to it. As their interest is the same, their exertions should be united; those who would rule any distinction between these classes, have either weak heads or bad hearts; it is by a harmony between them that riches can only flow into a state.

There is no doubt, but one general adoption of this plan would fix the new emissions with all the extrinsic value of specie. Money is always worth just as much as the community please to give for it. A few retailers in Philadelphia have for some time past proposed the exchange, and to the disgrace of that commercial city, it has always become current. Surely, then, a scheme, flowing from such virtuous motives, and supported by the respectable part of the city, cannot fail of being attended with immediate success. Baltimore should, without delay, set the example; none of the counties can be so lost to their interest, as not to follow it; its general adoption will be accompanied by a general advantage, and must soon restore confiding money. The political machine will receive new motion. Our military operations will no longer move with tortoise pace; gallies may be built to protect our commerce from the pitiful refuges marauders, who have so long insulted the dignity of the republic with impunity; our troops in the field may be well clothed and fed; new levies may be raised and equipped; all our affairs will wear a new face. How great the advantage! how simple, how easy the plan! it would be an insult to your wisdom to suppose you would not adopt it.

But the present crisis of your affairs demand still further exertions. It is not enough that you should fix the credit of your money. It is a business of time to raise regular troops; the enemy are fast approaching to your borders; you must leave a while the finales of domestic happiness, to secure their future enjoyment; you must march forth to the field of blood; you must encounter all the difficulties and fatigues, and hazard every danger of war. There is no medium; you must either by a brave and determined opposition defeat the army of your enemy, or be spectators of a series of cruelty and devastation shocking to humanity. Sleep no more, then, and go forth with a fixed resolution to conquer or die; of this you may be assured, should the enemy triumph, the fate of a galley-slave will be not less tolerable than that of a citizen of America.

A. WHIG.

Harford county, June 4, 1781.

LONDON, *February* 12.

ON Monday last the following unhappy accident happened at Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire; a gentleman (said to be a son of lord V.) accompanied by a lady, with whom he had been on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland, stopped at the White Swan. After his departure it was discovered that he had left a purse behind him. The boot catcher was immediately dispatched on horseback with it; he overtook the carriage, and rode up to one of the windows, but his horse not standing, he turned him round to the other window, and called out to the gentleman, "Your purse, your purse, Sir." The gentleman supposing he demanded his purse, let down the window, and instantly shot him dead. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

Feb. 15. The following singular circumstance may be depended upon as a fact. A short time after the engagement commenced between Sir George Rodney and Monsr. Guichen in the West-Indies, a game cock that had been principally fed upon the main deck, and was much caressed by the sailors, immediately after the firing began, flew upon the quarter deck and took his station near Sir George Rodney and general Vaughan. The feathered hero seemed not only to enjoy the conflict, but endeavoured by every means in his power to inspire all within hearing of him with the love of glory, for every five or six minutes he was sure to set up a loud crow, and continue to strut the deck, and conduct himself in this manner during the whole of the engagement. Sir George pointing to the phenomenon, called out to the general, in the heat of the engagement, "Look at that fellow, Vaughan, by G—, he is an honour to his country." Chanticleer, it seems, escaped unhurt, and as the reader may suppose, has been ever since honoured with the particular attention of the commander in chief.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, Jan. 23.

"The Russian minister has within these few days received no less than five different dispatches, by couriers, from his court. Yesterday he received the last, and had a long conference with Messrs. Maurepas, Necker, and Vergennes. The talk here is, that Russia is determined, if possible, to heal the breaches between the states and England, and prevent a general war throughout the continent."

Certain it is, some power has already interposed itself as a mediator between this country and Holland, and the opinion is, that it is the ambassador of the king of Sardinia at the Hague. It may be remembered, that it was through the king of Sardinia that the last peace was brought about. And it may be supposed that lord Mountstuart did not go last year to Turin merely on account of pleasure.

Feb. 20. A scheme was lately discovered for carrying off lord Cornwallis, and delivering him into the hands of the enemy, by a colonel Wynn, an American, who had come in and joined the British. The plan was, to invite lord Cornwallis, by some plausible pretext of a surprise of the enemy, so as to get him out of the protection of his army; but Wynn was betrayed, and his lordship getting intelligence of the scheme, went to the spot at the time appointed, attended by a strong guard of dragoons, who made prisoners of Wynn and his party, and he was in consequence immediately executed.

March 2. Private letters from Holland say, "It is generally imagined that the stadtholder will issue his orders for the release of the crew of the General Barker East-Indiaman, stranded on our coast, without any exchange, not looking upon them as thrown into our hands by the fortune of war, but the will of Providence.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the admiralty from Portsmouth, with advice, that the grand fleet is completely ready for sea, the whole being at this time at anchor at Spithead, and only waiting for a favourable wind to set sail. Several ships of the line, that have been waiting at Plymouth, have received orders to join them, which will make this great armament consist of 32 ships of the line (nine of the number being three deckers) five 50 gun ships, and 12 frigates, besides fire ships. The East-India and New-York fleets, with transports and trade for Ireland, are likewise ready, and will take the benefit of the above convoy.

No less than eight of the most capital estates in Norfolk are now left entirely to the stewards, and the owners gone, or going to Italy, to retrench. The present times are so bad in the mortgage way, that these gentlemen can go on no longer. Near 30,000 pounds have been called in that were on mortgages upon estates in that county, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, in order to be invested in navy bills, which now bear near eight per cent. The money on mortgage yielded but four.

A letter from Yarmouth, says, "That they have just received advice from Sunderland and Newcastle, that there are now cruising in those parts three French privateers, and two Dutch armed vessels, which prevent the colliers from putting to sea."

From Toulon there is advice that the Majestueux new first rate man of war of 112 guns, lower deckers Spanish brass guns, 36 pounders, with the Neptune of 90 guns, St. Croix of 74, L'Union of 74, and L'Aigrette, had sailed from thence, to join the grand fleet at Brest.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, March 1.

"Soldiers mount guard every night along the dock wall at the back of the yard, from New stairs nearly as far as Princess-bridge, and if application is made from strangers to see the yard in the day time, they are not admitted without the commissioner's approbation, and their names, occupation, and places of abode, being taken down by the porter, which first they sign themselves, and notwithstanding are not permitted to walk about the yard without a deputy porter to accompany them."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated May 3.

"Our numerous and much desired convoy has at length arrived under circumstances the most fortunate and flattering.

"To have a passage from Brest but of 37 days, without losing a single vessel of the convoy; to find the enemy at the port ready to oppose the entrance of it, to engage them, force them to fly, and then pursue them, are events which cannot but be glorious to the count de Grasse.

"The active spirit of our general impels him to the field. Orders are given for the embarkation of 40 large cannon, 12 mortars, and all the apparatus for a siege, with all kinds of ammunition. Nine hundred of the regiment of Auxerois will embark to-morrow, and the rest of the troops immediately follow. The intended expedition is against St. Lucia, where there remains but a garrison of 1200 men; the fleet having taken on board 800 to complete its compliment. The English squadron was stationed at that island, to cover and protect it, but our fleet, from a happy manœuvre, has deprived them of this advantage. It was expected they would have arrived by the Dominica channel, where the English waited to receive them, but to their great disappointment they came the contrary way, and drove the English from their station.

"Rodney is now at St. Statia, dividing the spoils of the poor Dutch and Americans, and Hood, who commanded the English fleet, is gone down to inform him of his miscarriage, and make him tremble for the fate of his capture. This island is garrisoned by 1300 men, under the command of general Vaughan, who has fortified the hill in such a manner that it is now deemed impregnable. It is expected the lower town will be set on fire.

"The divisions of Monsr. de Barras consisting of five ships of the line, with 14 battalions, left the fleet in the latitude of the western islands, destined for America, to reinforce the army on that station."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated May 8.

"Count de Grasse has returned from his pursuit of the enemy. It was not consistent with the intended operations of the fleet, to continue the chase, from the difficulty and delay that would attend the beating up to windward.

"The troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia are all embarked, and got under way yesterday evening; they consist of 4000 men; the fleet take their departure this morning. May heaven insure the success of this expedition! If abilities, as a general, and merit as a man, can command it, we have nothing to fear for our brave commander.

"It is expected that Rodney will soon make his appearance with his whole fleet, in order to attempt the [illegible] Lucia."

Extract of a letter from St. [illegible] Basseterre, May [illegible], 1781.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you, that on the [illegible] clutter arrived here from the [illegible] The general dispatched her back [illegible] evening, with information of the [illegible] force and position, being 17 [illegible] line, and 3 frigates, then [illegible] ward of Fort-Royal. The [illegible] of this intelligence produced [illegible] by manœuvre on the part of the [illegible]

"The British, ignorant of [illegible] force, and expecting that [illegible] through the channel of [illegible] tinually paraded between Fort-[illegible] St. Pierre, with all the [illegible] silence, with which the [illegible] inglorious reprisals on the Dutch [illegible] ments, could possibly [illegible] on Sunday morning, the count de [illegible] having left the Auteurs and frigates [illegible] guard the transports, intercepted [illegible] in the channel of St. Lucia. At [illegible] A. M. the headmost division of [illegible] French, began to attack the rear [illegible] British, composed of 9 of their [illegible] ships, which went rather from the [illegible] with a view of drawing the [illegible] the French from their convoy, then [illegible] heaving in sight. By this [illegible] avoided coming to a close and [illegible] engagement.

At 3 P. M. the transports having [illegible] got safe into Fort-Royal bay, and [illegible] of war coming out to join the [illegible] fleet, which had formed the line of [illegible] at the distance of about a league [illegible] English, the latter put before the [illegible] and the French after them, with [illegible] sails, and every thing they could [illegible] I was in the channel during part of [illegible] action, but clouds of smoke, which [illegible] featured the horizon, prevented me [illegible] distinguishing the event more particularly. Many of the more early spectators [illegible] me that two of the enemy's ships [illegible] very considerably damaged.

"We have since the most favourable reports, but as they want confirmation I shall beg leave to omit them, [illegible] you that I shall take every opportunity [illegible] communicating such circumstances [illegible] may be interesting and well authenticated.

"Enclosed you will be pleased to [illegible] a correct list of the French fleet. They [illegible] sailed from Brest the 22d of March, [illegible] 153 transports, not one of which is [illegible] sing. A most remarkable passage, [illegible] much to the honour of the experienced [illegible] officer, by whom it was conducted.

"The troops are now embarking [illegible] hence, to Fort-Royal, to join those [illegible] rived in the fleet (consisting of [illegible] Dillon's, and recruits to the number [illegible] 4000). Together about 7000. The [illegible] fenceless situation of St. Lucia (the [illegible] diers of whose garrison are mostly [illegible] board the fleet) leaves not the least room [illegible] to doubt that an expedition is [illegible] against that island. We expect [illegible] from the enterprising and active [illegible] tion of the general de Bouillie, especially [illegible] as a good understanding happily [illegible] between him and the admiral, count [illegible] Grasse."

LIST of the FRENCH FLEET, [illegible] manded by COUNT DE GRASSE.

Squadron of the white. Le Zele [illegible] guns, De Preville, commander. Le [illegible] pion 74, De Clavilles. Le Northumberland 74, De Brigueville. La Ville de Paris 100, Count de Grasse, De St. [illegible] faire. Le Sceptre 74, De Vaudreuil. L'Hector 74, D'Alains. L'Magnanime 74, Le Begue.

Squadron of the blue and white. Le Citoyen 74, D'Ethy. Le Glorieux 74, D'Escars. Le Languedoc 80, [illegible] d'Aros. Le Souverain 74, De Glandevez. Le Diademe 74, De Montecler. L'Auguste 80, De Bougainville.

Squadron of the blue. Le Marseillois 74, De Castillane. Le Vaillant 64, [illegible] Marigny. Le Bourgogne 74, De [illegible] ritte. Le Cesar 74, D'Epinoule. L'Hercule 74, De Turpin. L'Pluton 80, [illegible] bert. Le St. Esprit 80, De Chabert.

from Port Royal, by La Vic. D'Abert de St. Hippolite. Lo de Clos Champion. Le Re- De Boades. Le Caton 64, De

La Medee 36 twelves, Ce la Diligent 32 nines, L'Aigretta 32 ditto, De

L'Abeille, De Chabanne. Le De Cradle.

Royal. Le Minotaur 64, 64. Le Fier 50, two half-Indimen Sisters. Experiment of 50 guns, by Martelli. L'Indiscret, Le Dedaigneuse, 8 ditto, 8 Scoop of war.

Pierre, Martinique, May 2, 1781.

arrived in this port the pri- Holker, capt. Keane, from Mar- This vessel brings us the impor- intelligence contained in this paper, arrival, &c. of the grand French Martinico from France. Our will recollect, that Mr. Riving- some time since, announced the cap- of the Holker, by the Pox frigate; will simply relate, that the Holk- after a successful cruize in the West- (in which she was a terror to British commerce) has returned home and condition to her native port.

vessel which arrived here on Sunday from St. Thomas's, after a passage of days, brings us the following account the damage sustained by the British in the late engagement off Martinico: arrived at St. Eustatia two days the action, with five feet water in hold, and landed 130 wounded of- and men. The Torbay and ano- ship arrived at St. Kitts, the first received seven shot between wind water, and thirty odd in other parts hull; an officer of this ship wrote friend, that the above ship had dis- forty broadsides, and leaves it to mend to judge the damage the fleet have sustained, when only that ship had been so much hurt.

vessel also brings us an account of landing 8000 French troops at St- and that the reduction of that was very generally believed to be distant.

...d of a letter from a gentleman at St. ... to his friend at ———, dated May ..., 1781.

An express arrived here yesterday to Rodney, acquainting him of 8000 troops being landed at St. Lucia; is now to windward, or any but where he should be. The is at Old Road, and four more at Montserrat watering."

...d of a letter from a gentleman in ...dam, to his friend in Morris-town, ... June 1, 1781.

I have the pleasure to inform you Mr. Rodney has been flogged con- ...dedly by the Brest fleet; this by a hand from the city. Mr. Riving- paper says, that the Ruffel, and 3 of Rodney's ships fell in with as of the line, but by their great gal- great cleverness, &c. they got of them; the Ruffel much damaged, captain killed, and a number wound- but are again fit to join their stations; ...cola is taken by the Spaniards."

hear the honourable congress have a resolution, recommending to each states, a second time, immediately ...eal all tender laws. It is to be this recommendation will not be with neglect. The salvation of ...ica depends upon the restoration of both private and public, and this only be done by the repeal of laws make it the interest of public bo- ...d individuals to play the rogue.

are told that there are petitions and ...ctions from some of the counties in ...lvania, against repealing the ten- ...w. Does not this prove, above all the necessity of repealing that law? Does it not shew us the ex- depravity to which it has reduced of our citizens? Who but men lost ...ery principle of virtue, could peti- tion for a law to enrich and ...nify the worst furies of fraud and injustice?

Philadelphia, May 23, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform your excellency, that on the 7th ult. I marched about 300 men (nearly half the number volunteers from the country) and surprised the towns of Coshocking and Indaschaac on the river Muskingum, killed 13 warriors and took upwards of 80 old men, women and children. About 4 miles above the towns I detached a party to cross the river and destroy a party of about 40 warriors, who (as I learnt by an Indian whom the advance guard took prisoner) crossed over with some prisoners and scalps, and were drunk; but there being a very high fresh in the river the attempt was found impracticable. After destroying the towns, with great quantities of peltry and other stores, and killing about 40 head of cattle, I marched up the river about 7 miles, with a view to cross the river to pursue the Indians; but when I proposed my plan to the volunteers, I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return; wherefore I marched to Newcomer's-town, where a few Indians who remained in our interest (not exceeding 30 men) had withdrawn themselves.

Captains Kilbuck and Luzerne, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muskingum immediately pursued the warriors, killed one of their greatest villains and brought his scalp to me.

The plunder brought in by the troops sold at Fort Henry for about 8000 pounds. I had upon this expedition captains Montour and Wilson and 3 other faithful Indians, who contributed greatly to the success.

The troops behaved with great spirit; and although there was considerable firing between them and the Indians, I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horse shot.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect and attachment, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant, DANIEL BRODHEAD.

His Excellency S. Huntington, Esq;

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The old men, women and children, taken at the Indian towns on Muskinguin, were set at liberty, with an injunction to tell their warriors, that it was then we came to fight, and if they were men they would act as we had done, should any of our old men, women and children fall into their hands.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 14.

An ACT for the trial and punishment of spies, and such as may join the enemy.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any justice of the peace, lieutenant, or militia field officer, may arrest, or cause to be arrested, any person within his county, city, or town, whom he may suspect to be a spy, or emissary from the enemy, and if on examination such person cannot give a good and satisfactory account of himself, and of his place of abode, and mode by which he procures a living, and his business in the place in which he shall be arrested, such justice, lieutenant, or militia field officer, may commit such suspected person to the gaol of his county, and give the governor and the council immediate information thereof, that they may take order therein; or may send such arrested person to them under guard, for the purpose aforesaid.

And, For the better discovery of spies or emissaries in the city of Annapolis and the towns in this state,

Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the justices, and every constable appointed within the said city or any town, diligently to enquire after all strangers, or other persons, coming into the said city or any town, whose conduct or character they may suspect; and every housekeeper in the said city or any town (except innkeepers) in whose house any stranger may hereafter come to lodge or board, shall inform some justice of his city or town of the name of such lodger or boarder; and every innkeeper entertaining a stranger shall, if he has any suspicion that he is a spy, or emissary of the enemy, or inimical to this state, inform some justice of his city or town; and if any person shall lodge, board, or entertain, any spy or emissary, having good reason to believe him to be such, and neglecting to give information as aforesaid, such person, on conviction in due course of law, shall be fined, not exceeding one thousand pounds, in the discretion of the court.

And be it enacted, That on any person being apprehended as a spy, the governor and council may appoint a court of judicature for the trial of such person, composed of a regular general or field officer, or county lieutenant, and two or more regular or militia field officers, and three or more commissioned regular or militia officers, who (after taking an oath to determine on the case referred to them according to the laws and practice of nations and the usages of war) shall proceed to pass sentence of acquital or condemnation of such person, and if such sentence shall be of condemnation and death, in which two thirds of the court concur, and the governor and council approve the same, such sentence of death may, by order of the governor, be accordingly executed, or the governor may pardon such spy after conviction, absolutely or conditionally, on such terms as he may think fit; and in case any spy shall be apprehended on the eastern shore, or more than thirty miles from the governor and council, the lieutenant of any county, or any militia field officer, having the command of a separate party, before whom such spy shall be brought, with the agreement of any two or more officers, of the rank of captains at least, having taken the oath aforesaid, may, after examination and conviction, cause such spy to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

And, Whereas many of our internal enemies may join, or attempt or prepare to join the enemy voluntarily;

Be it enacted, That if any person shall voluntarily join, or attempt or prepare to join, the enemy, so that the intention to join the enemy be fully proved, or shall enlist, or persuade or urge any person to enlist, in or for the service of the enemy, or to take any oath of allegiance or of support to the king of Great-Britain, such person shall be tried, and subject to be tried and executed, in the same manner as if he was a spy.

This act to continue until the end of the next session of assembly.

* * Censor *came to hand too late for publication this week, and will be in our next.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

PREPARING for the press, and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, the rise and establishment of a political club in the city of Annapolis, with their proceedings: the characters of the principal members will be faithfully described; and the memoirs of *Dicky Brainless*, *Jemmy Stout*, and *Billy Goggle*, three of the society, with the lives and humourous adventures of Mr. Steerwell, Major Tery, Col. Crabtree, and Jacky Trimwell; will be inserted for the amusement of the public. The EDITOR.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, May 30, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the stadt-house from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the present session of assembly.

By order,

2 W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of James Craik, taken up as a stray, a black BULL, with a crop in the right ear and a crop and under bit in the left, appears to be five or six years old, has been on the plantation three years. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

DEBTORS.

DEBTORS, you may [illegible]
With every [illegible] in reg[illegible]
While on the top of affluence [illegible]
We fit jollities, and [illegible] find
The choicest wines earth produces,
And pass a life of mere pleasure
Contented in the commonwealth,
Where every subscriber strives to [illegible]
I, [illegible] country, [illegible] ground,
I'm sorry [illegible] or repent me
Were not the [illegible] as [illegible] me,
All what [illegible] or [illegible]
An end of all things, [illegible] greed,
And [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible]
My politics, [illegible] [illegible]
Doth keep out [illegible] as [illegible]
And [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible]
All actions [illegible] understand
How validity we [illegible] [illegible]
Where is the [illegible] we [illegible]
Our [illegible] and public virtue
(Which [illegible] their [illegible], their [illegible]
and hurt [illegible])
Will quickly end the [illegible]
And we with peace shall [illegible]
[illegible] by,
And cast an [illegible],
At length no longer would [illegible]
His wrath, and from [illegible] refrain.
Ha, Ye [illegible] by all creatures hated,
The curse of every [illegible] kind —
You [illegible] the [illegible]? What? You alone?
Whose [illegible] your means it is unknown —
You [illegible] Ye, [illegible] your [illegible],
Or [illegible] your wretched [illegible]
Within your kennel, nor [illegible]
To any pol[illegible] [illegible]
Go hide your [illegible] [illegible] dirt
And ye [illegible] [illegible] sink [illegible]
Bite your friends hardest while you [illegible]
And with pretended friendship taste [illegible]
Harangue the long-eard brazing tribe,
Who virtue to your class ascribe —
And neighbour Judas, [illegible] for you
Bid politics a long adieu,
Go, thistles eat in Yahoo land,
Be always ready at command
To drudge, or [illegible] or [illegible]
From noon to night, from night to dawn.
Let patriot beaks of parrot breed,
In fame affairs may take the lead;
And every scoundrel beast kick down,
While all their [illegible] power shall
own.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hager, late of the county aforesaid. 6 w

DANIEL HEISTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 12, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Selby, late of this city, deceased, for dealings with him since the partnership between him and Mr. John Howard was dissolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all those who have claims against his estate, are desired to make them known legally authenticated to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Hamilton Robinson, near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, had on, when taken up, shoes and a half, appears to be about 12 years old, trots, paces, and gallops, is docked, has a star on her forehead and a switch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 w

THIS is to give public notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next sitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Washington county, and a house and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in said county, being part of the estate of Jonathan Hager, late of the county aforesaid. 6 w

DANIEL HEISTER, jun.

Charles-County, May 24, 1781.

THE subscriber intending to quit the business of planting, requests all persons indebted to him by bond, note or account, to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against him, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM HANSON.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE property of Benjamin Oden, deceased, lying in St. Mary's county, on Patuxent river, consisting of a valuable tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, whereon are erected a large dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, a good orchard, and a large quantity of meadow ground, fit for the scythe, with a number of likely negroes, and other property. The sale of Benjamin Oden's property will commence at Leonard-town on Tuesday the 26th of June next, and continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until the whole is sold. Credit will be given for all sums above 40 s. to the purchasers giving bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, the proceeds of the sale of the negroes to be paid in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale.

By order, O. DUVALL, clk.

N. B. The sale of Benjamin Oden's property, above mentioned, is postponed until Tuesday the 26th of June, and of Cheptico until the Monday following. O. D.

FIFTY POUNDS STATE MONEY REWARD.

ON the second day of April last, at night, I lost a negro boy from my tobacco-house, full of tobacco, between the venture and eighteen thousand weight, delivered, contained by five. This being the second offence he has been guilty of, under circumstances of the most flagitious, particularly the last, every person that will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this desperate attempt, and disbelieve all, shall receive the above reward. Any confession will be pardoned, by motives, every person to self-justify a reward. At this way of prosecution, it is too obvious, a man may lose all his property destroyed by wicked incendiaries. Wretches callous and insensible to every feeling, there is no knowing where or when they may strike, for hate, wicked malice, and perhaps at the instigation, do not usually listen to the dictates of conscience, but take a malicious pleasure in making their neighbours as calamitous as possible, instigated by vindictive and infernal motives. An incendiary is a character of a very black die; it is a pity such monsters in human shape should be permitted to live; the guilty wretch ought always to consider the halter as suspended over his head; it is a death too good.

R. FENDALL, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proved by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

To be SOLD in Annapolis,

A PAIR of very Genteel new HORSES, a set of [illegible] harness.

WILLIAM BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office